

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

KRUS, Stefan

Pathological anatomy of acute renal failure. Pol. arch. med.
wown. 33 no. 5:541-546 '63.

(ACUTE RENAL FAILURE) (PATHOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

POLAND

KRUS, Stefan and FILIPECKI, Stanislaw, Department of Pathological Anatomy (Zaklad Anatomii Patologicznej) (Acting director: Docent, Dr. med. Rezina STANCZYKOWA) and Second Clinic of Internal Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Dymitr ALEXANDROW), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw

"Atheromatous Emboli in the Kidneys. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 26, 24 Jun 63,
pp 949-951.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors report a case of arterial hypertension with cholesterol embolization of the intrarenal arteries. They believe that these emboli caused the hypertension. Original article has 4 figures. There are 8 references, of which 1 is German, and 7 are in English.

1/1

OLSZEWSKI, Waldemar; SZYFELBEJN, Stanislaw; KRUS, Stefan

Experimental stenosis of the bile duct. Pol. przegl. chir. 36
no.6:767-776 Ja '64

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Doswiadczałnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Nielubowicz) i z Zakladu Anatomii
Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik:
dos. dr. R. Stanczykowa).

KRUS, Stefan

Pathogenesis of jaundice. Przegl. epidem. 18 no.4:465-474 '64.
Przegl. epidem. 18 no.4:465-474 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Groniowski).

Gawecka, Irena; Kłus, Stefan; Rewerski, Wojciech

Effect of certain antibiotics (streptomycin, neomycin, terramycin) on functional and morphological changes of the kidney in experimental animals. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.5:627-631 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii Eksperimentalnej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. P. Kubikowski) i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (p. o. Kierownika: doc. dr. med. R. Walentynowicz-Stanczyk).

KRUS, Stefan

On morphological classification and pathogenesis of liver cirrhosis. Pat. Pol. 16 no.2:151-171 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Groniewski).

Krus, Stefan; IAO, Mieczyslaw

Fibrosis and hyalinization of the renal glomeruli as an outcome of acute glomerulonephritis. Pat. Pol. 16 no.2: 173-180 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Groniowski) i z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Orlowski).

OLSZEWSKI, Waldemar; KRUS, Stefan

Changes in the gallbladder, bile ducts and liver after sectioning
of the sphincter of Oddi. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.9:865-867 S '65.

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Doswiadczonej Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Nielubowicz) i z Zakladu Anatomii
Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (p.o. Kierownika: doc. dr. R.
Stanczykowa).

VOLOSEVICH, P.P. (Moskva); KURDYUMOV, S.P. (Moskva); BUSURINA, L.N.
(Moskva); KRUS, V.P. (Moskva)

Solution of a one-dimensional plane problem involving the
motion of a piston in an ideally heat-conducting gas. Zhur.
vych.mat.i mat.fiz. 3 no.1:159-169 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Gas dynamics)

KUZIN, A.M.; KRUSANOVA, N.I.; KRAZOVSKAYA, A.I.

Changes in the structural viscosity of desoxyribonucleoproteins
of rat sarcoma 45 treated in vivo with chemotherapeutic agents.
Vop.onk. 4 no.2:146-150 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin) Adres avtorov:
Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d.61/2, korp 9, Institut eksperi-
mental'noy patologii i terapii raka.
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, eff.

bis- β -chloroethylamine group on structural
viscosity of tumor tissue desoxyribonucleopro-
teins in rat sarcoma 45 (Rus))
(NUCLEOPROTEINS, metab.

desoxyribonucleoproteins in tumor tissue of
rat sarcoma 45, eff. of bis- β -chloroethylamine
group on structural viscosity (Rus))
(NEOPLASMS, metab.

tumor tissue desoxyribonucleoproteins in rats
sarcoma 45, eff. of bis- β -chloroethylamine
group on structural viscosity (Rus))

KRUSANOVA, N.I.; KRASOVSKAYA, A.I.

Serum aldolase activity in patients with tumors. Vop. onk.
9 no.9:9-14 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratori biokhimii (zav. prof.- V.S. Shapot) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-367, Volokolamskoye shosse, 30, Institut eksperimental'noy klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/3 Cancer Mar 59

1116. The effect of chemotherapeutics on the structural viscosity of desoxyribonucleoproteins of rat sarcoma 45; (Russian text) KORZIN A. M., KRUSANOVA N. I. and KRAVOVSKAIA A. I. *Vopr. Onkol.* 1958, 13 (270-274)

Twelve days after the transplantation of sarcoma 45, rats were injected s.c. with a lethal dose of triethylene-imino-S-triazine (TEL) and sacrificed within 3-54 hr. Control animals were killed at the same time after transplantation of the tumour.

1116

In the first hours after treatment with a lethal dose of TET, there was a pronounced effect on the physico-chemical behaviour of the desoxyribonucleoproteins (DRNP), namely, marked increase in polymerization followed by increased depolymerization. For comparative purposes rats with sarcoma 45 were given TET in therapeutic doses, i.e., 3 times, at 2-hour intervals. The rats which were given one dose were sacrificed after 3-18 hr. i.e., at the time when the lethal dose resulted in polymerization and depolymerization. After 3 hr. the viscosity of DRNP was the same as in control animals, but it increased after 10 hr. and returned to the level found in control animals after 72 hr. The rats which had been given repeated (2-3) injections of the therapeutic dose were killed after 72 hr.; here, depolymerization of DRNP could be found.

Albert - Wroclaw

L. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSR, prof. N.N. Blokhin) Adres avtorov: Moskva. 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d.61/2, korp.9. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka.

621-325-3 . 421-328-435-3
5260. Theory of new magnetic amplifiers with
transient response shorter than one cycle. J. K. S. L.
and B. Durdil. *Strojoprůmysl Česk.*, 16, No. 5, 392-10
(1953) In Czech.

The amplifier consists of a control (Gupti) circuit, a saturable reactor having a rectangular hysteresis loop and an output circuit. The control circuit comprises a winding of N_1 , unidirectional rectifier D_1 , resistance R_1 , a source of alternating voltage e_1 and a control parameter. The output circuit consists of a winding N_2 , a rectifier D_2 , load resistance R_2 and contains an alternating voltage source e_2 , whose amplitude, frequency and phase are the same as that of e_1 . Functioning of the amplifier operating with a direct voltage, V_0 , at the control parameter, is analyzed, and it is shown graphically that the device reaches its steady state after one cycle. An expression for the average output current is derived as a function of V_0 , and is in close agreement with the experimental results. Methods of controlling the gain of the amplifier by: (1) varying R_1 ; (2) varying the amplitude or phase of e_1 ; (3) employing a triode or a thyatron in the input circuit; and (4) employing half-wave rectified sinusoidal waveforms are also investigated. A number of experimental waveforms are shown. The reactors employed in the measurements were in the form of toroids made of permalloy (50% Fe + 50% Ni) strips of 0.07 mm thickness. *W. S. Soborowicz*

KRUSEK, J.

"Transducer type of current stabilizer for control purposes."

AUTOMATISACE, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959

Unclassified

KRUSEK, J. ; DUDAS, B.

"Theory of a new current stabilizer based on the transductor principle." p. 212.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO SPOJU A VEDECKA TECHNICKA SPOLECNOST PRO ELEKTROTECHNIKU PRI CSAV.) Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 20, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

KRUSEK, Jiri, inz.; PAVL CA, Lubomir, inz.

Transformers, choking coils, transducers. Elektrotechnik 19
no.11;Suppl;lekce 3;47-64 N '64.

KRUSEV, N.

"Hard facing by welding of the parallel sliders with 6 % composition instead of bronze."

p. 42. (Transportno Delo, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec 58

MITOV, A.; IVANOV, N.; SAVOV, S.; TEODOSIEV, L.; KHRISTOV, G.; IONKOV, S.;
ASSA, N.; KAITAZOV, O.; DRAGIEV, M.; KRUSEVA, Iu.

Results of investigation in benign leptospirosis in southern Bulgaria.
Izv. mikrob. inst., Sofia Vol. 3:57-82 1952.

I. Izvursheni v Propedevtichnata vutreshna klinika, v sutrudnichestvo
s Patologo-anatomichniia i Mikrobiologichniia instituti pri Meditsin-
skata Akademiiia I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv.
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, statistics,
Bulgaria)

KRUSH, I.I.

Use of Volterra's principle in the approximate computation
of the creep and strength of materials possessing hereditary
and aging properties. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk
16 no.4:65-72 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

KRUSH, I.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); POTEMLINA, V.N. [Pot'omkina, V.M.]
(Dnepropetrovsk); ROZOVSKIY, M.I. [Rozovs'kyi, M.I.]
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Effect of the time factor on the development of very fine
cracks in a solid. Prykl. mekh. 9 no.4:438-441 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

KRUSH, I.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); ROZOVSKIY, M.I. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Forced vibrations of elastically inherent systems. Izv.AN SSSR.
Mekh.i mashinostr. no.1:72-82 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

KRUSH, I.I.

Use of the integral operator method for studying the steady state of elastic hereditary systems. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4: 802-804 O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavлено академиком A.Yu. Ishlinskim.

ACCESSION NR: APL037441

8/0021/64/000/005/0589/0592

AUTHOR: Krush, I. I.

TITLE: Investigation of forced oscillations of a rod taking the visco-elastic properties of the material into account

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1964, 589-592

TOPIC TAGS: forced oscillation, elasticity theory, visco-elastic material, visco-elastic rod vibrations, Young's modulus, time-varying Young's modulus, Volterra temporal integral operator, cross-oscillation, forced cross-oscillation, integral operator

ABSTRACT: The solution of the integro-differential equation

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + E \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} = F(x, t). \quad (1)$$

of the forced cross oscillations of a rod is obtained by the integral operator method. The rod is visco-elastic. Here E is a temporal operator, related to the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037441

instantaneous value of the Young's modulus E , through the integral temporal operator of Volterra $\dot{\mathcal{B}}(-\beta)$, by the equation

$$\bar{E} = E(1 - \chi \dot{\mathcal{B}}(-\beta)).$$

The Volterra operator is defined by the relation

$$\dot{\mathcal{B}}(-\beta)y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \mathcal{B}_0(-\beta; t - \tau)y(\tau)d\tau,$$

where $\mathcal{B}_0(-\beta; t - \tau)$ is the function of Yu. M. Rabotnov [PM, 12, 53 (1948)]. If pre-history is to be considered, i. e., if visco-elastic properties are to be accounted for, the Volterra operators must be replaced by similar operators for which the integration limits extend to infinity:

$$R_0(-\beta)y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \mathcal{B}_0(-\beta; t - \tau)y(\tau)d\tau.$$

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4037441

instantaneous value of the Young's modulus E , through the integral temporal operator of Volterra $\dot{\mathcal{J}}(-\beta)$, by the equation

$$\bar{E} = E[1 - \chi \dot{\mathcal{J}}(-\beta)],$$

The Volterra operator is defined by the relation

$$\dot{\mathcal{J}}(-\beta)y(t) = \int_0^t \mathcal{J}_a(-\beta; t-\tau)y(\tau)d\tau,$$

where $\mathcal{J}_a(-\beta; t-\tau)$ is the function of Yu. M. Rabotnov [PM, 12, 53 (1948)]. If pre-history is to be considered, i. e., if visco-elastic properties are to be accounted for, the Volterra operators must be replaced by similar operators for which the integration limits extend to infinity:

$$\dot{\mathcal{J}}_{\pm}(-\beta)y(t) = \int_{\pm\infty}^t \mathcal{J}_a(-\beta; t-\tau)y(\tau)d\tau.$$

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It is shown that these operators commute with the time-derivative operator,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} R_{\pm} y(t) &= \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_{-\infty}^t \delta_a(t-\tau) y(\tau) d\tau = \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_a(z) y(t-z) dz = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_a(z) \frac{d^n}{dt^n} y(t-z) dz = R_{\pm} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} y(t). \end{aligned}$$

Orig. art. has 9 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrov's'kyi Girnychnyi instytut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63

DATE ACQ: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KRUSH, I.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); ROZOVSKIY, M.I. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Solution of the problem of nonlinear vibrations in the presence of
an elastic residual effect. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.5:127-129 S-0
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

KRUSH, I.I. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Integro-operational method for investigating damping properties
of elastically hereditary systems. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.6:
90-94 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

SHVAREV, V.A., kand.istorich.nauk, otv.red.; BELYAYEV, A.A., red.
(g.Vladivostok); BELIKOVА, L.I., kand.istoricheskikh nauk,
red.; VISHNEVSKIY, V.M., kand.istoricheskikh nauk, red.;
KRUSHANOV, A.I., kand.istoricheskikh nauk, red. (g.Vladi-
vostok); ~~IMANOVICH, V.V.~~, kand.istoricheskikh nauk, red.
(g.Vladivostok); MULENKOV, A.G., kand.istoricheskikh nauk,
red.; SHADRIN, K.M., tekhn.red.

[The Far East during forty years of Soviet government]
Dal'nii Vostok za 40 let Sovetskoi vlasti. Komsomol'sk-na-
Amure, 1958. 552 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Dal'nevostochny filial, Vladivostok.
(Soviet Far East)

VISHNEVSKIY, V.M., kand.istor.nauk; QAYDASHENKO, K.P.; DUDOROV, V.M.;
KLEYMAN, T.Ye.; KHUSHANOV, A.I., kand.istor.nauk; KUCHERYAVENKO,
V.T.; LEVITSKIY, V.L.; OKSYUZ'YAN, D.V.; POLYAKOV, V.V.;
SAMOKHVALOV, V.A.; SVIN'IN, V.V.; STEPANOVA, L.F.; SUSHKOV, B.A.;
FISHER, Ye.L.; BELYKH, D.P., otv.red.; AVERKIN, B.Z., red.;
ZUSMAN, Ye.I., red.; MAYOROV, V.M., red.; KIREYEVA, T.R.,
vedushchiy red.; BUTOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

Vladivostok, 1860-1960. Vladivostok, Primorskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 271 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Vladivostok)

KRUSHANOV, A.I.

History of the creation of Bolshevik underground organizations in
Siberia and the Far East, summer of 1918-January 1919. Soob.
DVFAK SSSR no. 15:109-113 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskego otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

AGAPOVA, T.I., red.; DORODNOV, Ye.V., red.; KASHICHENKO, Yo.I.,
red.; KRUSHANOV, A.I., red.; REYKHBERG, G.Ye., red.;
VOROB'YEV, V.V., red.; BORZUNOV, V.F., red.

[Abstracts of papers and reports of the Third Far
Eastern Conference on History, archaeology and
Ethnography Section: Socialist building projects in
Siberia and the Far East] Tezisy dokladov i soobshchenii.
Sektsiiia: Sotsialisticheskie novostroiki Sibiri i Dal'-
nego Vostoka. Komsomol'sk-na-Amure, Komsomol'skii-na-
Amure Gospedinstitut, 1962. 76 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnaya konferentsiya po istorii, arkheo-
logii i etnografii. 3d, Komsomolsk-on-Amur, 1962.
2. Komsomol'skiy-na-Amure Gosudarstvennyy pedagogiches-
kiy institut (for Kashchenko). 3. Dal'nevostochnyy
filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Reykhberg').
4. Institut geografii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(for Vorob'yev). 5. Institut istorii AN SSSR (for
Borzunov).

KRUSHANOV, A.I.

Causes and nature of the "rosy revolution" in January of
1920 in the Maritime Territory. Soob. DVFAU Sib. no.19:
171-175 '63.

First conference of Bolshevik organizations of the Far East
Republic, November, 1920. Ibid.:177-181 (VDA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.; AGAPOVA, V.A.; OSOKINA, L.I.; PTASHNIKOVA, M.O.

Studying the reaction diffusion in systems binary alloy - gas.

Part 3: Sulfuration of copper-aluminum and copper-manganese

alloys. Fiz.-met. i metalloved. 20 no.5:790-793 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

Submitted January 4, 1965.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KON'Y, V.N.; KHUSHATINA, N.A.

Investigating the sulfidizing of copper-zinc alloys by the
layer tablet method. Zashch.nauk. i no. 61680-686 N-D '65.
(MIRA 13:11)
I. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.

Investigating the mechanism of reactive diffusion in systems
binary alloy ~ gas. Part 2: Sulfidizing of copper-zinc alloys.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.4:535-539 O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

TURINTSIY, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOL'KHIN, B.A., gornyy inzh.; KRUSHATIN,
R.F., gornyy inzh.; TURINTSEVA, V.G., gornyy inzh.

Displacement of rocks and of the ground surface during mining
operations at great depths of the Northern Karabash Deposit.
Gor zhur. no.7:54-57 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy
promyshlennosti, Sverdlovsk.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; BLANKOVA, Ye.B.; KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.

Formation mechanism of two-layer, single-phase scale in the
sulfidizing of metals. Fiz.met. i metalloved. 18 no.5:730
N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.

S/138/60/000/007/009/010
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Klitenik, G.S.; Krushchanskaya, D.Z.; (Petukhova, O.I. took part in the experimental procedure)

TITLE: The Shortening of Control Periods in the Thermal Aging of Rubbers¹⁵

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 7, pp. 45 - 48

TEXT: The aging control periods at a temperature of 70°C of most commercial rubbers last 6 to 10 days at the present time. Since aging is due to the activation of rubber by temperature, an attempt was made to use a temperature of 80 - 90°C in order to reduce the control periods. An increase in the temperature from 70 to 90°C proved also essential because the aging of the synthetic rubber at 70°C was not effective enough and not characteristic for these rubbers. The effect of temperature on the aging rate is usually evaluated by the magnitude of the temperature coefficient, which shows how many times the aging rate increases with an increase in the temperature by 10°C. It is emphasized that the application of higher temperatures for the testing is only possible, when the nature of the kinetic relationships of the various indices does not change, since with an increase in the temperature the rate of the structuralizing and destruction pro-

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8/138/60/000/007/009/010
A051/A029

The Shortening of Control Periods in the Thermal Aging of Rubbers

cesses change in various degrees. Thus caution must be exercised in selecting the aging control period. The rubber quality index must also be selected with great care. The rubbers under investigation were 10 mass-produced rubbers based on various raw material: CKH (SKN),¹ polychloroprene, CKB (SKB),² CKMC-30 (SKMS-30)³ and natural rubber. The experimental procedure is outlined, whereby the aging process was conducted in air thermostats at 70, 80 and 90°C. Each type of the rubber was aged in a different thermostat. The aging was evaluated by the change: 1) of the modulus at 100% expansion on the dynamometer (TOCT-270-53 - GOST 270-53), 2) stability indices (TOCT 270-53 & GOST 270-53), 3) conditional-equilibrium modulus (according to the NIIRP method) (Ref. 5), 4) the compression modulus determined by the Williams plastomer according to a specially developed method. The kinetic relationships of the mass-produced rubber aging at various temperatures are divided into different characteristic types: 1) linear, in coordinates index versus aging duration (Figs. 1, 2); 2) linear, in coordinates index versus square root of the aging duration (Figs. 3, 4); 3) having an experimental nature (Fig. 5). The experimental data reveal: 1) The scattering of the aging data at 90°C is not great and does not surpass that of the scattering noted at 70°C. 2) The values of

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S/138/60/000/007/009/010
A051/A029

The Shortening of Control Periods in the Thermal Aging of Rubbers

the aging coefficients at 90°C correspond to the present standards as well as to previously valid TU standards. 3) The maximum permissible deviation also in most cases corresponds to the existing standards. The temperature coefficient of the investigated commercial rubbers is close to 2, which corresponds to the theoretical and literature values. It was shown that the transfer of the control aging from 70 to 90°C decreases the time for rubber analysis. The coefficient values of aging correspond to the TU and GOST standards. The following periods of aging are recommended when transferring from 70 to 90°C: 48 h at 90°C instead of 240 h at 70°C; 30 - 36 h at 90°C instead of 144 h at 70°C; 20 - 24 h at 90°C instead of 96 h at 70°C. For the K type rubber based on NR the aging period at 90°C should be less than that assumed from the usual value of the temperature coefficient, namely, 16 - 20 h at 90°C instead of 30 - 36 h (equivalent to 144 h at 70°C). This is determined by the fact that the changes of the stability properties of the indicated rubbers at elevated temperatures of aging take place with a greater speed and according to extreme kinetic curves. G.J. Petukhova took part in the experimental work. There are 2 tables, 5 graphs, 5 references: 1 Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Sverdlovsk
Plant of Commercial Rubber Products)

Card 3/3

YUDIN, V.I.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.Z.; KRUSHCHANSKAYA, D.Z.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.;
RYABININ, N.A.; KALGANOV, M.N.; *Prinimala uchastiye BEREZINA, S.S.*

Production of pine tar for the needs of the rubber industry based
on the utilization of waste resins from the Verkhnyaya Siniachikha
Wood Chemical Combine. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.8:49-51 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy zavod rezino-tehnicheskikh izdeliy i Sverdlovskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny (for all
except Berezina).

(Verkhnyaya Siniachikha--Wood-using industries--By-products)
(Wood tar)

BRESLAV, I.Z.; SLEZINGER, P.I.; FEL'DMAN, A.V.; KRUSHCHEV, A.P.

Converters of phase-type control systems of electric drives.
Elektrichestvo no.7:48-53 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotehnicheskiy
institut.

STARODUBTSEV, S. V.; KRUSHCHEV, B. I.

Diffusion of slow neutrons through liquid oxygen. Izv. AN
USSR, Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.1:51-55 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

(Neutrons) (Liquid oxygen)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

STARODUBTSEV, S. V.; KRUMENETZ, B.I.

Elastic scattering of α -particles on boron. Atom. energ. 17
no.1;59-60 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

SHTUKATUROV, K.M.; KRUSHCHEV, G.N.

Hydraulic method of working thin and medium-thick seams under the conditions of the Kizel Basin. Trudy Inst. gor. dela UFAN SSSR no.3:115-118 '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Kizel Basin--Hydraulic mining)

KRUSHCHEV, V.F., arkhitektor

Some problems of grouping buildings in the third and fourth stages of
crushing and concentrating in iron ore concentration plants. Prom.
stroi. 40 no.7:20-24 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ore dressing) (Industrial plants)

SAVCHENKO, Ye.D.; KRUSHCHOV, M.M.

Histological changes in radiotherapy of neglected forms of rectal cancer. Med. rad. 8 no.5:9-16 My '65. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskogo otiela (zav. - dotsent Ye.D. Savchenko) i rentgenoterapevticheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med. nauk I.A. Pereslegin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KRUSHCHOV, N.G.; ZABORSKAYA, I.V.

Autoradiographic study of DNA synthesis in the case of the direct division of the nucleus in binuclear and polynuclear cells. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6:1435-1436 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR i Institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком A.N.Bakulevym.

KRUSHCHOV, N.G. (Moskva, V-333, Leninskiy pr., 61/1, kv.59)

Ultraviolet fluorescence of the elements of cellular tissue
under normal conditions and in inflammation. Arkh. anat.,
gist. i embr. 44 no.2:39-45 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya
(zav. - dotsent E.M. Kogan, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
T.A. Grigor'yeva) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

KRUSHCHOVA, V.A.; TEYTEL'BAUM, F.M.; MAYANTS, Sh.G.

Determination of the toxigenicity of staphylococci by precipitation
in agar. Zhir. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4143-46 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Detskoj infektsionnoj bol'nitsy Sverdlovskogo rayona
Leningrada.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

KRUSHCHOVA, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRYLOV, V.A., inzh.;
VATULEVA, N.Z., inzh.

Use of electronic digital computers in calculating short-circuit currents in complex electric power systems using nodal parameters. Elektrichesvo no.2:12-17 F '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut elektrotehniki AN UkrSSR.

TSVETKOV,V.T., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHUSHKDOL'SKLY,G.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk, otv.red.; TRET'YAKOVA,A.N., red.; TROFIMENKO,A.S., tekhn.
red.

[Internal combustion engines; design and construction] Dvigate-
li vnutrennego sgoraniia; konstruktsiiia i raschet. Iss.2.
Khar'kov. Issd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ. im.A.M.Gor'kogo, 1960.
656 p.

(MIRA 14:5)
(Gas and oil engines--Design and construction)

GLAGOLEV, N.M., prof.; KRUSHEDOL'SKIY, G.I., dotsent; IBRAGIMOV, A.B.,
dotsent

The D70 diesel locomotive engine. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.6:14-15
Je '62.
(Diesel locomotives)

8/143/62/000/010/003/004
D238/D308

AUTHORS: Krushedol'skiy, G.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences
and Zvonov, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of combustion-chamber scavenging on the temperature of D70 (D70) engine components

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
no. 10, 1962, 80-85

TEXT: The supercharge pressure on modern four-stroke diesels reaches values of 2.5 to 3.0 kg/cm², resulting in heavier thermal loadings on the engine. One countermeasure consists in scavenging the combustion chamber. The available data applies mainly to aviation engines with low supercharge pressures. Laboratory tests were carried out on an experimental single-cylinder section of the new D70 diesel traction engine having the following specifications: cylinder diameter 240 mm, piston stroke 270 mm, cylinder power 187 h.p., number of revs 1,000 rpm, inlet air pressure 2.45 kg/cm² and compression ratio 13. The cylinder and cylinder head were water

Card 1/2

The effect of combustion-chamber ...

S/143/62/000/010/003/004
D238/D308

cooled. The tests were carried out with an uncooled aluminum piston. Temperatures were measured by chromel-alumel thermocouples. For the purpose of the tests, the effective power of the section was maintained at 187 h.p. while varying the scavenging. It was found that scavenging has a substantial effect on the temperature of the exhaust valve, producing at the same time a reduction in the temperature of the outer section of the cylinder and the bottom of the cylinder head. For the D70 engine, from the standpoint of the effect of scavenging on the temperature conditions of the components, the optimum angle of valve overlap is 70 to 90° (the air leakage factor being thus 5 to 10%). Combustion-chamber scavenging also lowers the gas temperature before the turbine, thus enhancing reliability of the turbine components. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenin (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1961
Card 2/2

VORONKIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRUSHEDOL'SKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principal prerequisites for developing the design of the pistons
of 10D100 diesel locomotive engine. Teplovoz.i sud.dvig. no.3:132-
138 '62.
(Diesel locomotives) (Diesel engines)

(MIRA 16:2)

KRUSHEDOL'SKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determination of the effect of the blowout of an engine on the
piston temperature. Teplovom.i sud.dvig. no.3:245-254 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Diesel engines)

... was premised in the design development of the piston of the 100100 diesel

100100 diesel engine, piston design, cast iron, piston temperature

The experience with the 20100 engine showed that the weakest point of the piston was the top ring groove. In the production of the 100100 engine, the results of experiments were taken up by the V. A. Moliver plant. The top ring groove was strengthened by increasing the thickness of the piston top and the piston crown. The piston crown was made of a single casting. The piston top was strengthened by increasing the thickness of the piston top and the piston crown. The piston crown was made of a single casting.

Cracks and erosion cracks due to heat stress. The cast iron used was improved by alloying with molybdenum and the production design was modernized by provision

L 8660-53

ACCESSION NR: AT3002335

burning rate. However, increasing the power of the 20100 by raising the operating rate would lead to increased heat transfer rates at the burning surface, which would increase the mechanical loading on the coke particles and reduce the burning rate. The following equations describe the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions. It is assumed that the coke particles are spherical and have a uniform density. The first equation describes the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions. The second equation describes the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions. The third equation describes the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions. The fourth equation describes the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions. The fifth equation describes the temperature of the coke particles as a function of the operating conditions.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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ENCL: 00

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

KRUSHEL', G.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; NEZDATNYY, V.I., inzh.; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Ye.K., inzh.; SHVETS, V.H., inzh.

Operation of superimposed turbines with varying counterpressure.
Teploenergetika 7 no.5:25-27 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy; Belorussenergo i Nikolayevskiy energokombinat.

(Turbines)

CA

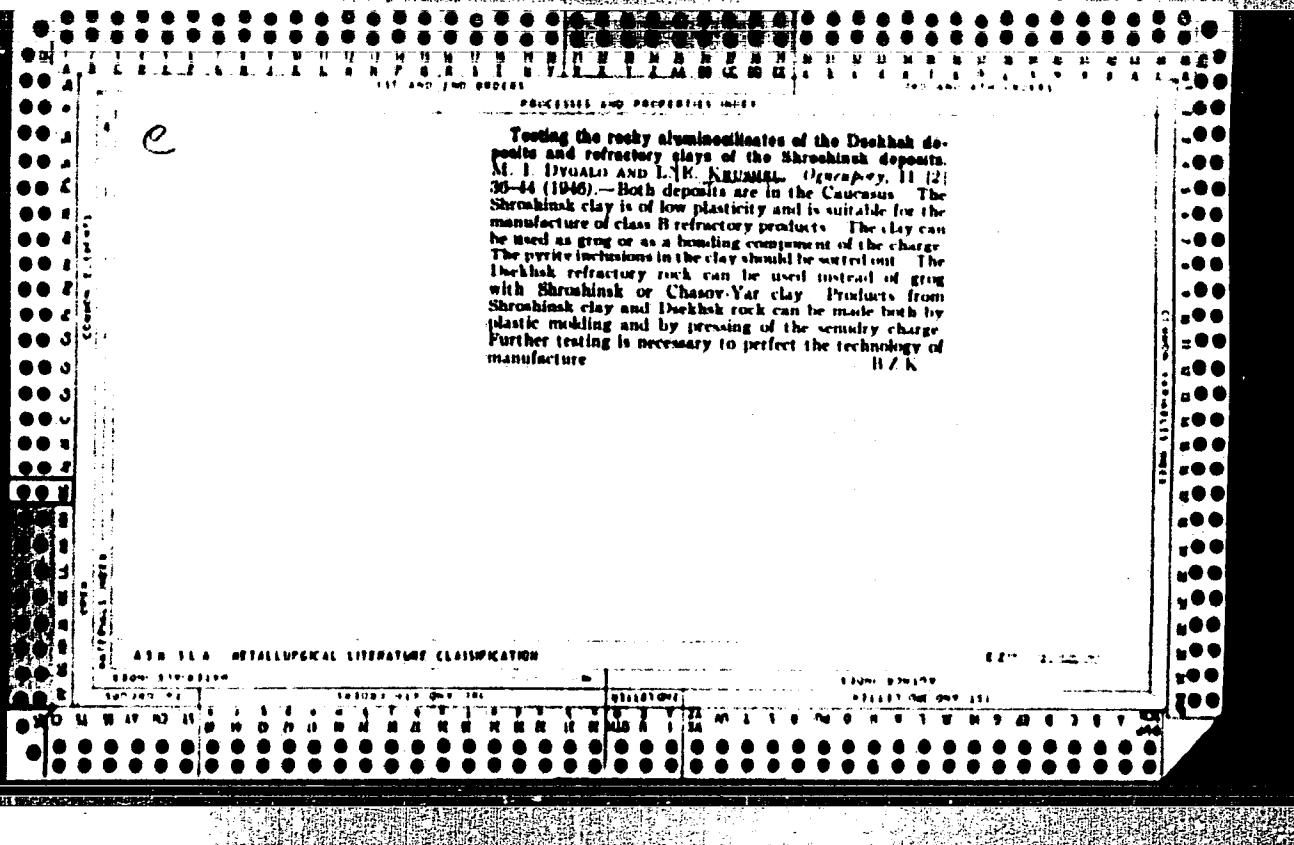
19

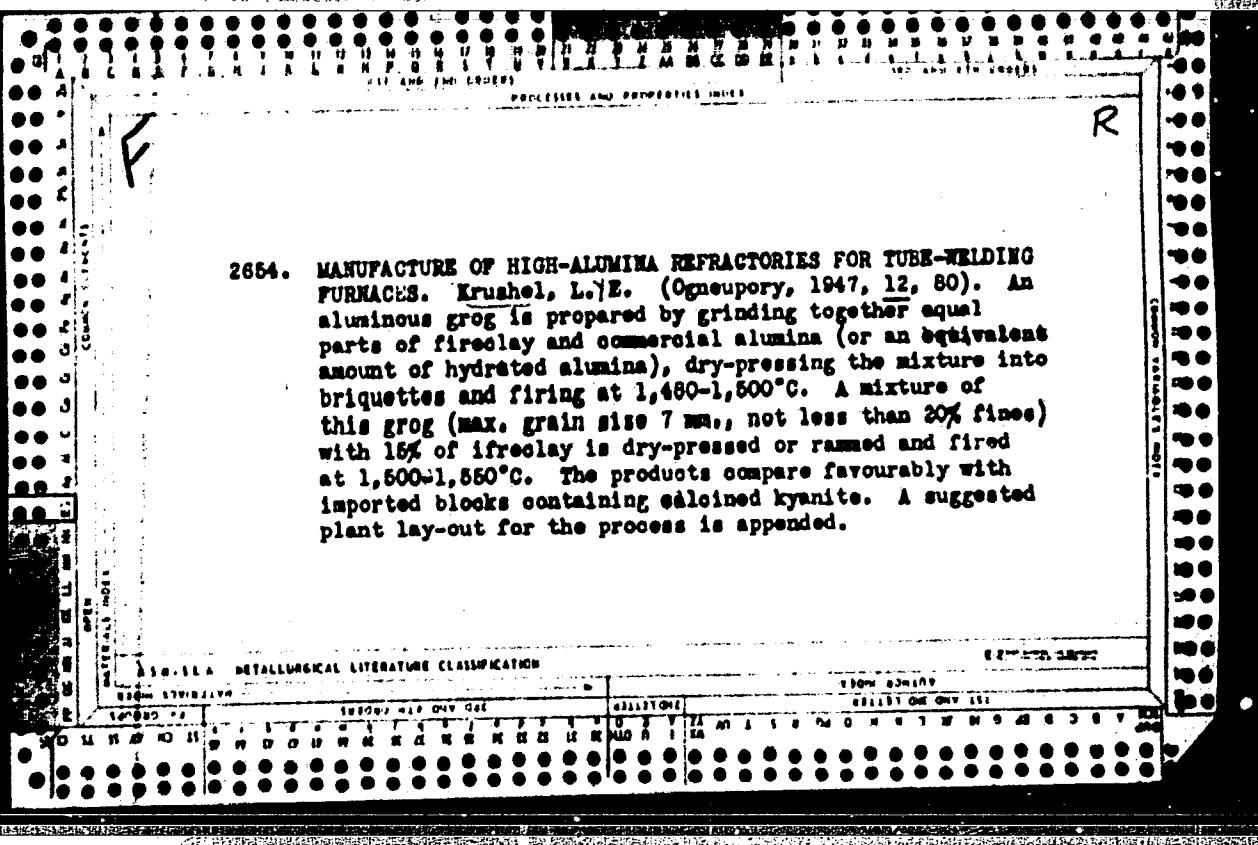
Manufacture of Poursaut debituse by pneumatic ramming of grog masses. S. A. Zhikharevich and L. V. Kramer. "Soviet Ceram. Prom." 1948, No. 1/2, 8-7; Chem. Abstracts 1948, 44 (in J. Am. Ceram. Soc. 31, No. 1).—Details are given for the manuf. of a Poursaut debituse by ramming grog masses with pneumatic hammers, by use of an air pressure of 4.8 atm. The complete process requires 4 hrs. The debituse was dried for 10 to 12 days at room temp. Firing at temps. up to 1250° required 4 days. M. F. R.

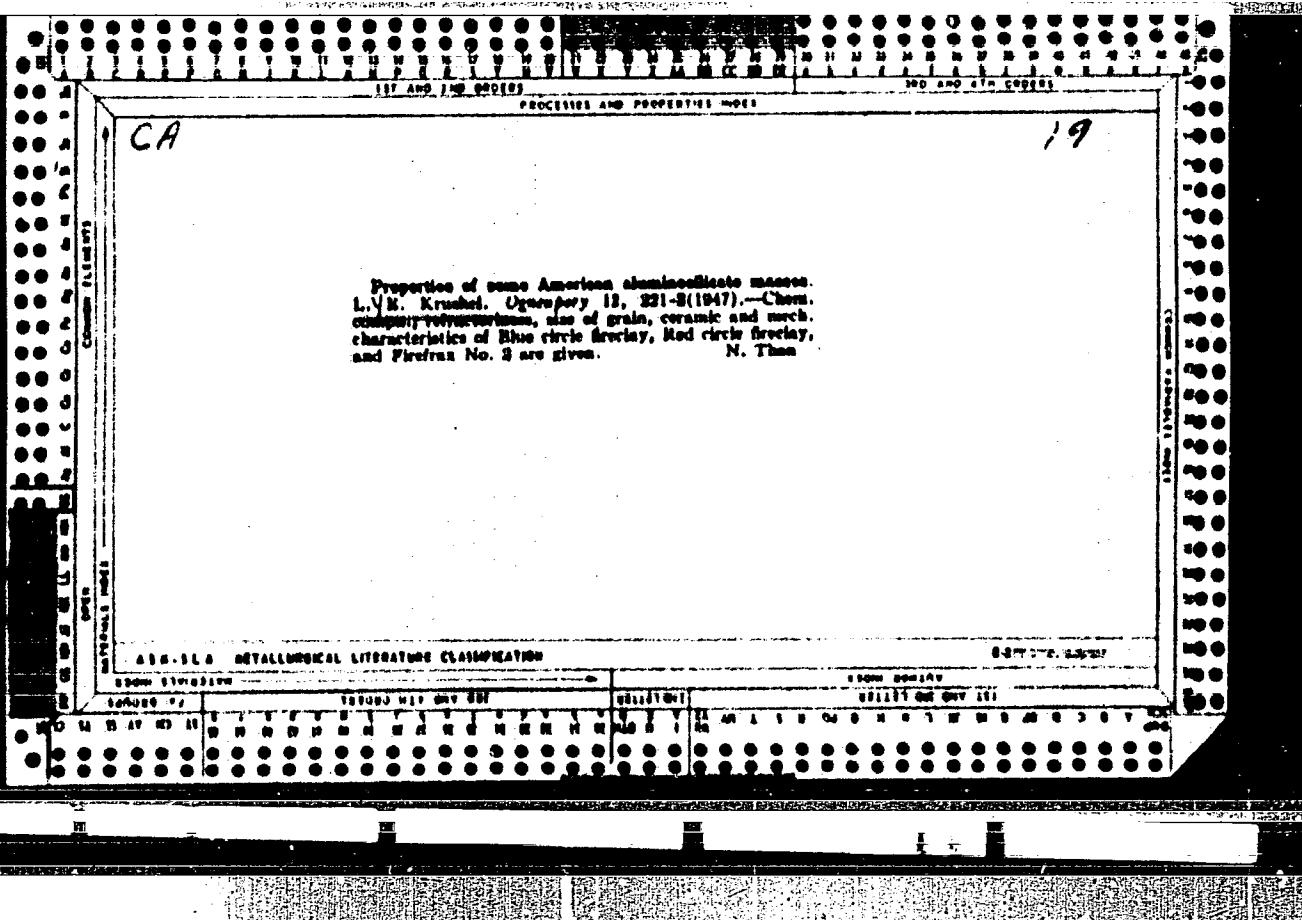
A10-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED

FORM 1100-114	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	
				SEARCHED	INDEXED
160007-2					







KRISHCHEN, L.

JA 52/19735

User/Engineering
Refractory Materials
Refractories

Jan 49

"Refractories Made of Ukrainian Kaolin." L. E.
Krashel', Engt., 2 pp

"Ogneupory" No 1

One of largest sources of aluminum quartz kaolin is
the Ukraine. Clays analyzed were composed of
ternary system $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$. Compares Ukrainian
clay to clays obtained from other USSR deposits.
Ukrainian kaolin or fire clay is a high-quality clay
which can be used in many branches of the metallurgical
industry. Firebrick containing a poorer-grade
clay.

52/19735

User/Engineering (Contd)

Jan 49

kaolin obtained from Vladivostok is being manufactured
at one of the Donbas Refractory Factories.

52/19735

U.S. Refractories

L. N. KRAMER. Ogneupory, 15 [1] 318-27 (1950). Grog and semiacid bottom casting shapes from two different plants, when tested at a steel mill, showed the same degree of wear and resistance to heat shock. Preference, among grog shapes, is for those made from a mix of 40% Chasov-Yar clay grog, 25% Chasov-Yar clay, and 25% Vladimirovsk kaolin. The use of freshly burned Chasov-Yar clay grog, instead of refractories scrap, caused no substantial changes in the physicochemical characteristics of the semiacid shapes but resulted in improved structure and more even wear. Because of more intensive reaction of excess SiO₂ with Mn in the metal, semiacid shapes are recommended for low-Mn steel and also for steels being poured at much lower temperatures. For critical pourings and for various types of Mn and low-C steel, grog refractories with SiO₂ up to 34% and over should be used. Graphite grog shapes had desirable characteristics, such as refractoriness above 1600°C., initial deformation in reducing medium at 1400°, and formation of cracks after 13 heat-shock cycles; further service tests on these are in order. Considerable work was done to determine the source of nonmetallic inclusions in the steel, but the problem was not solved.

B.Z.K.

KRUSHEL' L. YE.

181T48

USSR/Engineering - Refractories

Mar 51

"Utilization of Commercial Alumina for Manufacture of High-Alumina Refractories," S. A. Zhikharev, Cand Tech Sci, L. Ye. Krushel', Engr, Khar'kov Inst of Refractories

"Ogneupory" No 3, pp 119-127

Exptl manuf of high-alumina refractories (up to 85%). Valuable product qualities are: high temp of deformation under load of 2 kg/sq cm (beginning of softening at 1,580-1,620° and 7-8% deformation at 1,700°) and relatively minor changes in dimensions at up to 1,750° (1.4% under heating for 2 hr). They may be used for service at 1,700-1,750°.

181T48

*BCS**Ceramic Products
Refractories*

348. The use of pure aluminas for highly aluminous products.—S. A. ZNEKHAROVICH and L. V. Kuznetsov. (*Ognyanyi*, 16, 119, 1951). Highly aluminous refractories are made in Russia from natural raw materials (e.g. kyanite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, etc.) and from prepared materials (e.g. calcined Al_2O_3 and electrofused corundum). The chem. compn. of the concentrates obtained from natural raw materials limits the content of Al_2O_3 in the products. For instance, from kyanite it is possible to produce refractories with an Al_2O_3 content of 60-62%. The Al_2O_3 content in diaspore concentrates approaches 70%. After adding plastic clay to facilitate sintering and shaping of products, the Al_2O_3 content in these diaspore products will be 60-65% also. The Al_2O_3 content and refractoriness of products can be greatly increased by the use of commercial quality alumina. The increase in the quantity of melt at temps. above 1,700° C. occurs in compns. with 30% Al_2O_3 more slowly than in any other case. To find the compn. of products that would withstand >1,700° C., expts. were carried out with products of different Al_2O_3 content. It was found that products made of artificial highly aluminous grog, consisting of semi-dry, very lean mixes containing up to 85% Al_2O_3 , have, in addition to a high refractoriness, a number of other important properties: refractoriness under load (25 lb/in. ²) 1,580-1,620° C. (beginning of deformation); only 7-8% deformation at 1,700° C.). Such products also show only 1-2% vol. shrinkage after 2 hr. at 1,700° C.; the products are, therefore, recommended for service conditions at 1,700°-1,750° C. Products of this type can be made from synthetic grog fired in a rotary or a periodic kiln. The firing at a satisfactory temp. and with good soaking in a periodic kiln is preferred since in this case the degree of crystallization of corundum and mullite is higher and the grog more dense. The use of a kaolin bond and a certain Russian plastic clay does not impair technical properties of mixes obtained and is recommended. The manufacture of refractories with 85% Al_2O_3 according to the process used in the present investigation has already been adopted by the Russian industry. (7 figs., 6 tables.)

KRUSHEL', L. YE.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Kaolin

Nov 52

"On Physicochemical Fundamentals of the Technology of Kaolin Refractories," Engr L. Ye.

Krushel',

Ogneupory, No 11, pp 507-516

Studies kaolins of secondary deposits of Ukr SSR which require no preliminary concn and permit to obtain high-alumina products. Presents partial phase diagram of CaO-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ system and investigates behavior of kaolins in process of burning up to 1600°, paying special attention to detn of quantity and size of mullite crystals in products of burning, since mullite, according to author, may have substantial effect on properties and service of refractories.

266T36

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

815. Raw materials for the manufacture of ceramic pipes. [L. E. Krasnaya
Ceramics, Moscow, 10, No. 10, 11, 1953]. It was found that the clay had a
considerably smaller vitrification range than normal.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

KRILSHEL', L. E.

USSR/ Engineering - Building materials

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 6/14

Authors : Krushel', L. E. and Leybovich, A. I.

Title : Using local raw material for the production of glazed ceramics for building

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 11/11, 14-17, Nov 1954

Abstract : A survey is made of earths found in specified parts of the Soviet union that can be used as material for facing ceramic blocks used in the construction of buildings. The percentages of the ingredients of the respective earths are given along with special directions for processing each kind (1952 and 1953) illustrations; tables.

Institution:

Submitted:

ZHIKHAREVICH, S. A., KRUSHEL', L. V.

Important refractory materials made of kaolin from the Novoselitsa region. Ogneupory 21 no. 3:97-102 (1997) (MIRA 9:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporev (for Zhikharevich); 2. Lvovskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroymaterialov (for Krushel').
(Novoselitsa region--Kaolin) (Refractory materials)

GUMENYUK, Ye.I., inzh.; KRUSHEL', L.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPANOVA, Ch.A.,
Inzh.

Feasibility of expanding the supply of raw materials for the
production of faience tiles. Stek. i ker. 22 no.7:16-18 Jl
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. L'vovskiy keramicheskiy zavod (for Gumenyuk). 2. L'vovskiy
filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
stroitel'nykh materialov i izdeliy (for Krushel', Stepanova).

ACC NR: AT7004925

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0035/0040

AUTHOR: Krushel', Ye. G. (Frunze)

ORG: none

TITLE: Approximate method of probabilistic analysis of distributed parameter system
SOURCE: Vses. konf. po avtomatich. kontrol i metodam elektrich. izmereniy, 6th, 1964. Avtomatich. kontrol' i metody elektrich. izmereniy; tr. konf., t. I: Teoriya izmerit. info. sistem (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Theory of measuring information systems). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 35-40

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: As the analysis of a complex distributed-parameter automatic control system with noise usually results in serious mathematical difficulties (F. Tung et al., J. Franklin Inst., 1963, v. 275, no. 5) and too complicated design formulas, the present article develops an approximate method which uses only ordinary differential equations. Let the plant be described by a first-order two-coordinate differential equation: $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + cu = f(t, x)$, with these additional conditions: $u(t, 0) = u_0(t)$; $u(0, x) = u^*(x)$. Here, a, b, c are constant coefficients; $f(t, x)$ - input random function. Let us subdivide the plant into n sections: $x_{i+1} - x_i = h$, with $i = 1, \dots, n$. In each

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ACC NR: AT7004925

section, the distributed input variable is replaced by its concentrated equivalent $f(t, x_i)$, with $i = 1, \dots, n$. If the latter function is nonrandom, the spatial derivative is replaced by a finite difference, and a system of ordinary differential equations is set up (instead of the above partial differential equation). If the function $f(t, x_i)$ is random, the concentrated equivalents are replaced with their canonic expansions.

Then, the random output function will be obtained in this form: $u(t, x_i) = m(u_i) + \sum V_i u_i'$.

From it, the output dispersion, correlation function and other statistical characteristics can be found. Formulas for the errors in mathematical expectation $\varepsilon_1(\infty)$ and coordinate function $\varepsilon_2(\infty)$ are derived. The method can be extended over higher-order systems, e.g., a second-order system describable by the heat-conductance equation: $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(t, x)$. In this case, the ordinary differential equations will be:

$\frac{1}{h^2} \left[ah^2 \frac{du_{i+1}}{dt} + b(u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}) \right] = f(t, x_i)$. The above method permits analyzing closed-loop

random-noise systems and simplifies analysis of complex systems consisting of distributed and concentrated parameters. "The author wishes to thank V. S. Pugachev for his valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 12 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

YEFIMOV, Z. I., KRUSHETNIKOVA, L. M.

Children - Diseases

Various forms of stomatitis in children and their therapy. Pediatrīja, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952/1953, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

KHOKHRYAKOV, Yurii Alekseyevich; KRUSHEL'NITSKAYA, Aleksandra Innokent'yevna;
MAN'KOVA, A., red.; KISEL'OV, B., tekhn.red.

[Tourist routes through the Crimea; a concise guidebook]
Turysts'ko-ekskursiini marshrutu po Krymu; korotkyi dovidnyk.
Simferopol', Krymvydav, 1957. 63 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Crimea--Guidebooks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

KRUSHELNITSKAYA, S. V.

V Plagioclases from labradorite rocks of Korosten plateau.
S. V. Krushelnitskaya (Lvov Univ.). Mineralog. Sbornik, GP
Geologichesk. Obozrenie 3, 201-4 (1950).—Chem. analyses
are given. — Marie Skieriat

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8

KRUSHEL'NITSKIY, P.A.

Unit for crushing pressed naphthalene. Koks i khim.no.5:62 '56.
(Naphthalene) (Crushing machinery)
(MIRA 9:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826810008-8"

БУДИЧУТИСКИЙ, Р. Л.

Lumbering

Training of lumbering engineers., Les. prom., 12, No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 1977, Uncl.

KRUSHEL'NITSKIY, R. S.

5692. KRUSHEL'NITSKIY, R. S. Vyrashchivaniye Ogurtsov v Parnikakh Sovkhoza
3,000 kz. 10k--(55-1078) p 635.63: 631.544at (47.20)

SO: Knizh'naya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

KRUSHENKO, G.G., inzh.; LOVTSOV, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Evaluating the degree of silumin modification by its electric conductivity. Lit. proizv. no.11:7-8 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

I 07812-67 INT(m)/EXP(w)/EXP(t)/EXP(c) IJF(c) JI/JH

ACC NR: AR6017494

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/I077/I077

AUTHOR: Krushenko, G. G.; Mishin, A. S.; Krushenko, L. I.

32

B

TITLE: Effect of natural aging and temperature treatment on the mechanical properties of aluminum-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11517

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye, metalloved. i obrabotka met. davleniyem. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum base alloy, zinc containing alloy, solid mechanical property, metal aging

ABSTRACT: Aluminum alloys with 3 and 10% zinc were studied. Temperature treatment of the melt was used in preparation of the alloys by heating to 900 and 950°C, and by using two methods for cooling before teeming from 700 and 730°C: 1. mixing the "hot" and "cold" portions of the melt; 2. slow cooling in air and rapid cooling by a solid charge of the same composition. The alloys were cast into flat ingots (180×58×14.5 mm) in a heated mold (130-140°C) and aged at room temperature for three years. The aluminum alloy containing 10% zinc is most strongly affected by natural aging. This alloy shows an increase in σ_b and H_B and a reduction in δ during the aging period. The increase in σ_b after aging is greater for temperature treatment

Card 1/2

UDC:669.715'5.017.3

L 072-6-67

ACC NR: AR6017494

with heating to 900°C than for heating to 950°C. The alloy containing 3% Zn has a lower σ_b and H_B (by a factor of approximately 2) and greater elongation than the alloy containing 10% Zn. Aging of the alloy with 3% zinc reduces σ_b and increases H_B and δ . E. Kadaner. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2

L 42047-66 EIT(m)/LIP(u)/E/UR(t)/LIP(k) LJP(c) JD/W/JG
ACC NRT AR6009969

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/1069/1069

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, G. G.; Vladko, V. K.

TITLE: Effect of the addition of small amounts of iron, titanium and zirconium on the macrostructure and properties of aluminum.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 121517

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: *IRON ALLOY, TITANIUM ALLOY, ZIRCONIUM ALLOY,*
metal casting, aluminum, physical property, mechanical property, metal grain structure / AV000 aluminum

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of the addition of Fe (up to 0.5%), Ti and Zr (up to 1% each) on the grain size, density γ , electrical conductivity and H_B of cast Al during low (in hot crucible) and high (in water-cooled steel mold) rates of cooling. The starting material was AV000 aluminum. The alloy elements were added in the form of master alloys and the casting was carried out on overheating the melt to 670, 820, 950 and 1080°C. The molds were entirely filled with Me. As the casting temperature increases, the grain size and γ of

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UDC: 669.71.017

ACC NR: AR6009969

cast Al decrease. On casting into a mold with a considerable overheating the addition of Fe and Ti ~0.01% causes grain growth, while further addition of up to 0.05% reduces grain size back to its original dimensions in the initial Al. At a casting temperature of 670°C Ti markedly reduces grain growth while Fe increases grain size when added in amounts of up to 0.1%; but once this proportion of Fe is exceeded, grain size sharply decreases. On casting of overheated Al into a crucible, γ decreases when Fe is added in amounts of up to 0.1%, but when this proportion of Fe is exceeded, γ increases, reaching its maximum in the presence of 0.42% Fe. Ti and Zr. reduce grain size only at low casting temperatures. γ is influenced by Ti in the same way as by Fe. Zr does not affect γ , but it increases H_B . All the alloy elements added reduce the electric conductivity of Al. Taken from Ref. zh. Mash. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 11

Card 2/2 af

ACC NR: A36020054

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/03/CUS/001/0012/1015

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, G. G.; Viacyko, V. K.

TITLE: Effect of small additions of beryllium, silicon, copper, magnesium and zinc on the macrostructure and properties of aluminum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 1897

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i toveth. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 32-42

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy property, hardness, copper containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of additions of Be (0.008-0.006%), Si (0.012-0.42%), Cu (0.052-0.62%), Mg (0.009-0.042%) and Zn (0.003-0.35%) on the size of the macrograin, γ , electrical conductivity and HB in aluminum at slow (in a crucible) and fast (in a water-cooled mold) rates of crystallization. It was found that all additions except Zn increase the HB of Al. This effect increases at higher rates of crystallization. The greatest increase in hardness is produced by Be while Cu has the least effect on this property. Si, Cu and Mg produce a sharp reduction in electrical conductivity while Be and Zn have no effect on this parameter. Si, Cu and Zn produce a noticeable increase in γ . The grain size is reduced by Be in small concentrations. An increase in Be concentration produces a coarser grain. Grain size is also increased by Si, while Cu and Zn have no effect on this property. 4 illustrations, 5 tables. A. Litinskiy. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CATE: II

REF ID: A7713173

L 06335-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD
ACC NR: AR6013855 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G017/G017

AUTHORS: Krushenko, G. G.; Lovtsov, D. P.; Botyanovskaya, P. Yu.; Mishin, A. S.

TITLE: Investigation of "temperature" heat treating of alloy AL8Yu

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G137

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk,
1965, 95-103

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, heat treatment, metal casting / AL-8Yu aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The best temperature treatment for alloy AL-8 is overheating with subsequent pouring. This results in increased yield strength and elongation. The metal delivery method for given casting configuration and other casting characteristics does not seem to significantly influence the mechanical properties. With increased pouring temperature, the time required to remove the overheat, i.e., until crystallization begins, increases. 4 tables. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13114

Card 1/1 XEC

UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 10314-67 E+T(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(o) JD/JG/JH
ACC NR: AR6013648 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/0016/C016

AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, O. G.; Korovin, V. I.

32

TITLE: Vacuum degassing of alloy AL8U

SOURCE: Ref. zai. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 110129

REF SOURCE: Sl. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk,
1965, 103-108

TOPIC TACS: aluminum alloy, vacuum degassing/ AL8U aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The effects of holding the molten alloy under a vacuum on the chemical composition and mechanical properties of the ingots were investigated. It was found that vacuum degassing should be performed at about 700C. If vacuum degassing at a higher temperature is essential, a corresponding charge of magnesium and beryllium must be anticipated. With increasing vacuum degassing temperature, the tensile strength of cast specimens increases while the elongation changes insignificantly. After heat treatment, the tensile strength decreases while the elongation increases sharply. 4 illustrations. (Translation of abstract)

SUB CODE: 13, 11

Card 1/1 BP

UDC: 621.745.669.715

ACC NR: AR6013854

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/0016/0017
33
B

AUTHORS: Krushenko, G. G.; Levtssov, D. P.

TITLE: "Temperature" treatment of the melt of aluminum-zinc alloys
27 27

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G136

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965,
87-90TOPIC TAGS: aluminum containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, metal heat treatment,
metal property

ABSTRACT: It is shown that "temperature" treatment of a melt in the investigated interval of the superheating temperatures (870—950°C) has no influence on the variation of the alloy properties. The increase of the charge temperature (from 700—950°C) leads to the grain size increase. With the increase of zinc content, the range of strength, hardness, and density is increased, while the relative elongation and electrical conductivity are lowered. 4 tables. *[Translation of abstract]*

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 07012-67 INT(m)/INT(w)/INT(t)/ETI IJP(c) JIV/JV
ACC NR: AR6017494

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/I077/I077

AUTHOR: Krushenko, G. G.; Mishin, A. S.; Krushenko, L. I.

32

B

TITLE: Effect of natural aging and temperature treatment on the mechanical properties of aluminum-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11517

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye, metalloved. i obrabotka met. davleniyem. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum base alloy, zinc containing alloy, solid mechanical property, metal aging

ABSTRACT: Aluminum alloys with 3 and 10% zinc were studied. Temperature treatment of the melt was used in preparation of the alloys by heating to 900 and 950°C, and by using two methods for cooling before teeming from 700 and 730°C: 1. mixing the "hot" and "cold" portions of the melt; 2. slow cooling in air and rapid cooling by a solid charge of the same composition. The alloys were cast into flat ingots (180×58×14.5 mm) in a heated mold (130-140°C) and aged at room temperature for three years. The aluminum alloy containing 10% zinc is most strongly affected by natural aging. This alloy shows an increase in σ_b and H_B and a reduction in δ during the aging period. The increase in σ_b after aging is greater for temperature treatment

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UDC:669.715'5.017.3

ACC NR: AR6017494

with heating to 900°C than for heating to 950°C. The alloy containing 3% Zn has a lower σ_b and H_B (by a factor of approximately 2) and greater elongation than the alloy containing 10% Zn. Aging of the alloy with 3% zinc reduces σ_b and increases H_B and δ . E. Kadaner. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2

CHERNYSHEV, B.; RUDAK, Ye.; KRUSHENOK, D.

A copper mine after its system of wages was put in order. Sets.
trud no.9:98-106 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotney platy Upravleniya tsvetnoy metallurgii Sverdlevskogo svnarkhoza (for Chernyshev). 2.Nachal'nik laboratorii organizatsii preizvedstva instituta "Unipromed" (for Rudak). 3.Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotney platy Degtyarskogo mednogo rudnika (for Krushenok).

(Degtyarsk--Copper mines and mining)
(Wages and labor productivity)

KRUSHENOK, D.I.; OGNEV, A.P.; LATSKIY, V.I.; MURZIN, G.A.

High-speed entry driving in the Degtiarka mine. Gor.zhur.no.3:
7-9 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Degtyarskoye rudoupravleniya (for Krushenok, Ognev).2.Unipromed'
(for Latskiy, Murzin).2.Unipromed' (for Latskiy, Murzin)

TSIGLER, V.D.; VINOKUR, S.B.; MITROKHINA, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
CHURSINA, L.S.; KRUSHENOK, L.B.; GOLOVANEVA, V.K.; SHISTKA, R.K.

Service of forsterite lightweight bricks in the lining of
furnace cars. Ogneupory 28 no.11:504-508 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(for TSigler). 2. Panteleymonovskiy ogneupornyy zavod im.
K. Marksya (for Vinokur, Mitrokhina).

KHUSHEV, L.

Protection of household refrigerators against corrosion.
Ratsionalizatsiya 15 no. 5:23-26 '64

1. TsvNIITMASH.

KRUSHOV, L. T. Cand Biol Sci -- "Pine-shoot moths — pests of pine trees in the forests of the Belorussian SSR — and methods of controlling them." Minsk, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Forestry Engineering Inst). (KL, 1-61, 188)

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